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Wine consumption increases steadily thanks to good advertising

During the autumn months between September and November the ten wine producing districts of the Federal Republic hold approximately fifty wine-tasting festivals.

They are variously described as *Weinmarkt*, *Weinwoche*, *Wurstmarkt*, *Helmsfest*, *Fest des Federweisses*, and *Fest des jungen Weines* and the like.

These festivals all have the atmosphere of a fête with fairs, folk dancing and singing, wine fountains and the election of the wine queen.

As long ago as Roman times the wine harvest was a time of the year when people made merry and everyone took part. So that this festive season could be enjoyed to the full, places of work were closed for the duration of the harvest.

Chronicles report that many Roman emperors took part in the festivities and, moreover, personally. The Christian era took over the old Roman custom of celebrating the wine harvest in the autumn.

Paulus Diaconus (720-797 A.D.), a chronicler from Lombardy reported that for thirty days the people indulged themselves in the delights of the wine harvest.

Wine festivals today have a new role totally different from the days when wine was the undisputed popular drink with no competition to fear. The present-day wine festival bolsters not only the spirits of the people but also sales.

There are no statistics available for turnover during the wine tasting season.

The cordial words of invitation to a large wine-growing district about 200 years ago still applies: "Come and visit us all ye winelovers! Help us empty the vats so that we have room to replace them with new ones!"

After the great glut of wine in the fifteen and sixteenth centuries vintners experienced a period of decline. Coffee, tea and other imported drinks proved strong competition for the juice of the grape. One vintner complained: "In the past they split more than they drink today."

Thanks to a massive advertising campaign it has been possible to increase the consumption of wine in the Federal Republic during the last few years from seven to sixteen litres per person.

This figure falls far short of the amounts that were drunk by winelovers in the years when wine was the undisputed favourite drink.

Records set up in those days by winelovers must surely still be valid. Wine festivals were organised, in fact, not only during the wine harvest in the autumn months but for every conceivable occasion, for instance the coronation of an emperor, weddings at the princely courts, meetings of the Diet, religious festivals, elections and the signing of treaties and other such events of public involvement.

Although he was noted as being one of the more moderate emperors, Charles V (1519-1558) brought three thousand pails

of wine (one pail was equal to seventy litres) to a meeting of the German princes at Ratisbon (Regensburg).

At the six-day wedding feast of William, Prince of Orange, with Princess Anne of Saxony in 1561 in Leipzig another three thousand pails of wine were drunk.

Among the main attractions of wine festivals such as the ox-roast, was the wine fountain which dates back to Roman and even Greek times.

A Roman chronicler wrote: "Wine flows from the fountain among the people like water from a spring."

After the fall of the Roman Empire the wine fountains were forgotten. They were revived in the fourteenth century and came back into fashion when spendthrift princes feasted their subjects on high days and holidays, and gave them a glimpse of a land of euphoria.

At the famous August Festival of Riez in Rome in 1347 wine flowed for days from the nostrils of a bronze horse incorporated in the statue of Marcus Aurelius, for the people to drink their fill free.

German towns too began to revive the idea of the wine fountain and some of the most famous were in Aachen, Augsburg, Frankfurt, Mainz and Nuremberg.

The chronicler went to town on the scenes of feasting whenever a generous nobleman organised a lavish wine festival or wine fountain.

In one report dating from the reign of Emperor Charles V in 1520 in Aachen it

can be read: "On the fountain were two lions and in the middle an eagle each of which had a tube in its mouth from which white wine flowed all day. The people gathered round and collected the wine in jugs and basins and even their hats, in fact every conceivable receptacle was used to collect the white wine. But they drank very little and spilled the most."

On this one day hundreds of pails of wine were literally running away in the gutter. The wine fountain in Frankfurt which flowed freely at the coronations of the Holy Roman Emperors between the years 1562 and 1792 was particularly famous on account of its great generosity in dispensing wine.

The wine flowed from a scaffolding ten or eleven feet high, was conducted underground in lead piping and then rose again like a spring into the mouth of a canal animal on the fountain. Red or white wine flowed from the animal's nose and mouth. The wine flowed from a well - the water duct had been dammed - and later special wells were dug since the great number of tourists especially butchers and the carpenters had taken the lion, the eagles and other figures decorating the fountains home as souvenirs. Even lead pipes sunk into the earth were not safe.

The press of the crowd was often so strong that a visitor had to fear for his own safety. At the wine festival at Friedrich III's coronation in 1442 at Aachen a woman was forced into the baking spit because of the crowd.

The endlessly flowing wine fountains of days of yore no longer exist. But wine is still available on tap for a small consideration in hard coin. The wine connoisseur has the choice. He has a wide range of vintages he can choose from.

(Handelsblatt, 10 September 1970)

The German Tribune

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE GERMAN PRESS

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Bamberg, 15 October 1970
Ninth Year - No. 444 - By air

Common Market could do better in the Med

Failure to make progress in the direction of a European political union has been much lamented in recent months, the latest cause for bemoaning Europe's political impotence and calling for a speed-up of political integration being the Middle East crisis.

The last warning call to Europe to make its weight felt was the occupation of Czechoslovakia. Yet in all seriousness no one can visualise Europe - a united Europe - having behaved other than Nato did in fact do on that occasion under American predominance.

Europe could, perhaps, make many an effort to assume a more important role in Nato but integration cannot be aimed at gaining super-power status.

For the time being the Defence Ministers are making do with debating what could be done to ease the burden of America's maintenance of a military presence in Europe so as to ensure that US troop strength is not further reduced.

The political presence demanded by Europeans can thus not be based on Europe's own power.

For years the Mediterranean has been in item on the agenda of the North Atlantic Council. A certain amount has indeed been done. A new regional supreme command has been set up and

What matters is to aid neighbouring countries economically and socially by peaceful means, something that can only be achieved by a political and psychological process and not by military escalation. Might not Europe have a part to play after all?

This possible role is fairly clearly outlined in a comment by Tunisian Foreign Minister Mohammed Masmoudi prior to the present stage of the crisis. In a theatre in which the two super-powers were rivals, he maintained, the Mediterranean countries forfeited their freedom of decision. Their moves could not fail to amount to taking sides.

"It is not a matter of calling on the Russians and Americans to leave the Mediterranean but one of calling on Europe to make its presence felt in the area in an effective, clear-sighted and exemplary fashion."

This is far from being a call for aircraft carrier diplomacy. It is a call for partners in bona fide development aid.

No institutionalised European political union is needed to answer this call. All that is needed is for all Common Market countries to realise that in and with the EEC as it now exists policies can and long should have been put into effect.

Right from the start the European Economic Community was bursting with political promise and from its inception it was called on to pursue a consistent policy towards the Mediterranean. This opportunity has been sadly missed, the EEC being in this case member-governments.

Common Market presence in the Mediterranean ensued from the start from the membership of Italy and France,

Greece and Turkey later assuming associate status. France brought with it not only a colonial inheritance in black Africa but also on the Mediterranean coast.

From the beginning there was a clash between members who proposed to make the EEC a community open to the whole world and those who thought more in terms of a zone of preference to be used as a political instrument in competition with other powers.

This country's approach has been strongly influenced by the former outlook.

France's by the latter. The one side continually demanded bridgebuilding to Britain and the Scandinavian countries, the other thought more in terms of the Mediterranean and Africa.

As soon as France was forced to realise that its outlook was not to prevail General de Gaulle crippled the entire process of integration - with the sole result that for the others the British question became the Common Market's main and permanent political topic.

The EEC was, in general terms, politically defused. The Mediterranean question also developed into a trade tug-of-war over customs preferences for citrus fruits, olive oil, dates and currants.

With the passage of time offers to negotiate were made to the Common Market by virtually all Mediterranean



Your turn, Ivan!

(Cartoon: Peter Leger/Hannoversche Presse)

countries from Spain to Israel and Egypt, not to forget Malta.

Within the Community Europe has remained true to its tradition of rivalry. Even the United States made difficulties for the first hesitant moves in the direction of European undertakings for the Mediterranean area by opposing the extension of EEC customs preferences.

Yet any such preferences would have had to remain fairly modest in scope so as not to run counter to Gatt provisions.

Between the millstones of their own commercial interests and political options EEC member-countries took good care to ensure that so-called development aid remained a national domain.

To this extent the call for a European political presence in the Mediterranean is justified. The Mediterranean is, of course, a matter of tariff preferences for oranges and lemons but this is by no means all.

The EEC is in a position to take the opportunity of allowing traditional special relations of a cultural and economic nature to continue, but on a European basis and not in succession to one-time spheres of interest and colonial domination.

In part this change has successfully been made as regards black Africa. Why not in the Mediterranean, then? The EEC cannot end Arab-Israeli differences overnight but it can, in offering assistance, approach both sides more freely and with less of a blemished past than either the United States or France and this country individually.

This, though, presupposes that the EEC seriously sets about both dealing with the legacy of the nineteenth century, regardless whether Britain is a member or not, and formulating clear joint political targets.

This is probably the most important prerequisite of both British membership and future relations with the United States.

Ernst Kobbert

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 5 October 1970)

Frankfurter Allgemeine

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FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Nato jostling may jeopardise balance of power in the Med

Despite alarming reports of increasing Soviet presence in the Mediterranean and the success of Moscow's concurrent efforts to strengthen its influence in the Arab world there has been no fundamental change in the military balance between East and West in the Mediterranean area.

The US Sixth Fleet and the fleets of Southern European members of Nato remain far superior to the Soviet Mediterranean fleet. Yet Nato staff both at Naples and Izmir are nervous.

Their main explanation is that the political situation in, say, Italy and Turkey appears to them to be extremely unstable. American staff officers in particular are misled by the mentality of Mediterranean peoples, so alien to the military mind, into drawing dangerous conclusions.

The main concern of these deliberations is Greece, which since the 1967 putsch has come to be viewed by American Generals as an example worth following. They never cease to emphasise how well cooperation between Nato command and Athens functions.

Small wonder that US foreign policy is setting increasingly greater store by Greece. The decision to resume arms deliveries to Greece is probably mainly due to the influence of Admiral River, C-in-C of Nato forces in Southern Europe.

What is more, Defence Secretary Laird's visit to Greece and Turkey at the beginning of October seemed to imply that Washington is demonstratively abandon-

ing its official reserve as far as Athens is concerned.

President Nixon's visit to Rome has provided the United States with an opportunity of gaining a clearer picture than hitherto of the situation in Southern Europe.

The Italian government will hardly have missed the opportunity of pointing out to the President how dangerous a policy based on the assumption that Greece is a stabilising factor in a Southern Europe that is otherwise a trouble spot is.

Already the American assessment of Greece has led to a trough in relations between both Italy and Turkey and the United States.

This internal tension between countries on Nato's southern flank could well prove to be more dangerous for the balance of power in the Mediterranean than the Soviet presence, which has remained virtually unchanged since 1967.

The number of Soviet vessels in the Med is put at roughly fifty, including a helicopter carrier, two cruisers, seven destroyers, six of which are equipped with guided missiles, three minesweepers, four landing vessels, ten to twelve submarines and about twenty supply vessels.

These are 1968 figures but they still largely apply.

In contrast the US Sixth Fleet alone consists of about forty surface and submarine craft backed by 1,600 marines, 175 naval aircraft and two land-based anti-submarine squadrons. The nucleus of



We were here first!

(Cartoon: Flora/DLE)

the Sixth Fleet consists of the *Saratoga* and the *Independence* and the *Guam*, a third aircraft carrier recently despatched to the Mediterranean.

Then there are the Italian, Greek and Turkish fleets, of which admittedly only the Italian represents much in the way of fighting power.

According to Nato's Southern Command in Naples the Soviet Union has still not gained adequate air bases in Arab countries on the Mediterranean coastline. What is more, the technical facilities of Port Said and Alexandria, Latakia and Tartus in Syria, and Algiers are far from sufficient to guarantee adequate maintenance of the Soviet Mediterranean fleet.

This, of course, is why the Soviet Union is trying to establish fleets that are as self-contained as possible. They are no longer dependent on land bases, having floating bases in the form of auxiliary and supply vessels.

At the same time Moscow remains interested in the possibility of an adequate naval base in the Mediterranean.

This possibility is Malta. Previously a British crown colony but independent since 1964, Malta is the only non-member

of Nato that has Nato installations on its territory. Malta's present Conservative government has on more than one occasion expressed interest in full membership of Nato in return for financial support.

So far this demand has foundered on opposition mainly from Denmark and Norway.

The security agreement between Britain and Malta expires in 1974. All efforts to secure a special status for Malta in the alliance involving economic benefit have, however, met with opposition.

The Malta Labour Party, which stands fair chance of ousting the Conservatives at the spring 1971 general election, has contrasted adopted a toughly neutral approach. It is rumoured to be preparing to allow the Soviet Union to set up a naval base on Malta.

Were Moscow to succeed in gaining a foothold on the island the balance of power in the Mediterranean would definitely change — and the change would be to the disadvantage of the West.

Uwe-Karsten Heyer

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 29 September 1970)

Egypt's claim to leadership of the Arab world dies with Nasser

masses mobilised by Nasser's putsch of 26 July 1952.

In addition to Egypt three Arab governments, those of Algeria, Syria and Iraq, are at present best able to claim mass support.

Algeria can bask in the glory of an independence struggle unparalleled in the Arab world. In the past it has occasionally seemed as though Colonel Boumedienne begrudged President Nasser his favoured position, believing himself to be predestined for the role by virtue of a combination of Islamic puritanism and Marxist dogmatism.

But Algeria, the heartland of the Maghreb, is far away from the Israeli front and Boumedienne cannot be said to be a radiant personality.

Like Algeria the two Baath regimes have made a point of rejecting any political solution to the Middle East conflict. Iraq a good deal more so than Syria. This may have gained Iraq supporters among Arab extremists, not in this case including the Communists, but Baghdad forfeited this goodwill by preferring not to order its troops to fight alongside the Palestinian partisans in Jordan.

At the moment Iraq is having more than enough trouble coping with difficulties at home.

Syria probably feels itself to be most suited for leadership of the Arab world, but without the slightest justification. It is feared rather than admired by its neighbours and Syria, too, cannot boast a suitable personality among its leaders.

This personality does exist, but elsewhere — in Libya. In the year that has passed since his take-over Colonel Gad-

daft, chairman of the Revolutionary Council, has gained a reputation extending well beyond the frontiers of his sparsely-populated gigantic country.

Early this summer he toured the so-called confrontation countries and encouraged them to intensify their military efforts against Israel. Gaddafi supports the Palestinians but is not unaware of their weaknesses, disunity and verbal heroism.

Libya's petroleum deposits, on which industry in Western Europe is largely dependent, provide a sound financial backing to Gaddafi's political ambition. A good-looking man in his late twenties, a devout Muslim, progressive and officer, he is probably made of the stuff about which Arab masses enthuse.

In all probability, though, these considerations will remain so much paper. It is quite likely that after the death of President Nasser no one country will be paramount in the Arab world any longer.

Nasser's claim to supremacy was, when all is said and done, based to no small extent on his own revolution having been first in line. Since others have followed in his footsteps — Iraq, Algeria, Yemen, South Arabia, Libya and Syria (historically the first of them all but none too convincingly so) — this fact has assumed increasingly less importance.

Sooner or later every Arab country will have experienced its own version of a take-over by military officers in the name of freedom. Egypt will then no longer be more equal than the others. Besides, revolution in the Arab world seems to have become the prerogative of the Palestinian resistance movement, from

which dynamics but hardly leadership can be expected.

There can still be no assessing the difficulties likely to ensue for the Arab Powers as a result of the demise of Egypt as a definite and calculable factor.

There has, of course, been no change whatsoever in the influence and potential pressure of the Soviet Union on Cairo. It has become more difficult to cast doubt on Arab countries in the same dependent role as Egypt.

Thankmar von Münchhausen
(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung
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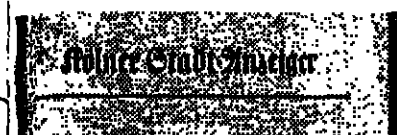
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PARTY POLITICS

Spectre of socialist sell-out stalks Junge Union's Brunswick conference



Jürgen Echtermach

This year's German Day meeting of the Junge Union began with a speech by Federal chairman Jürgen Echtermach in which he called for more democracy. He said: "... a democratic State in an undemocratic society is like a healthy branch on a rotten tree."

The meeting ended with another speech by this Christian Democrat member. In his speech 33-year-old Herr Echtermach attacked the Social Democrats' Bad Godesberg programme, declared war on the neo-Marxists in the SPD camp and added this by way of explanation: "Whereas we go out of our way to understand and respect the views of others the Socialists believe that their opinions can be proved by science and that different opinions are false and pernicious."

Between these two speeches was a lapse of two days in which Jürgen Echtermach showed himself to be a tactician of the highest order.

In between too came speeches by the head of Prime Minister Heinz Kühn in Düsseldorf and the party leader, Kurt Georg Kiesinger.

Both prominent guests told the young members of their party a ghost story — a ghost story which according to the latest reports they will be telling all over the country in the run up to the imminent provincial assembly elections.

The ghost is German Social Democracy, which is called "Socialism" to cut a long story short! This is an evil ghost which is not enough — or perhaps we should say calculating enough — to lead the Federal Republic, Europe and eventually the whole of the western world into Communism.

Was it a case of good tactics that the chairman of the right wing parties' youth organisation in the end beat the same drum as Barzel and Kiesinger? After one year in office was he not keen to show the gentlemen that they need not get the creeps at the "increased democracy" which he had called for?

Jürgen Echtermach is every bit as much a closed book as the whole of this Junge Union which was on parade in Brunswick for the Deutschlandtag.

A short while ago the Federal chairman of the young conservatives sided with the Secretary General of the CDU when he maintained that democracy was a form of organisation adapted for the State, but not for society.

Echtermach also had a finger in the pie of the statement made by the German Day conference on the question of worker participation in management, which is of course first and foremost a question of democracy within society.

Nevertheless where he and the Junge Union are headed on this score is open to doubt.

One year ago the Junge Union lowered the maximum age for membership from 30 to 35. It lost there by 7.2 per cent of its membership, but still has about 116,000 members.

This pruning of the older branches did not manage to rid the party of those members nearing the end of their twenties, who have all the signs of years of experience including a paunch and who are omniscient, omnipotent and omnipresent and who only sit down and shut up when a party whip enters the room. Nor will the Junge Union be able to

divest itself of this type while the party youth organisation not only offers the chance of pursuing politics, but also of pursuing a political career.

For years the Junge Union has been a kind of stepping stone or springboard into party politics.

It is inconceivable that the Junge Union would ever become to the CDU/CSU what the Confederation of German Socialist Students (SDS) became to the SPD, that is to say a thorn in the flesh. This is of course to the advantage of the established parties of the right wing.

Nevertheless some of the whippers in Brunswick were quite audible! They were not confined to disrespectful questions thrown at Kurt Georg Kiesinger, either. (Not that Kiesinger need worry about disrespectful questions from the Junge Union — he has long since ceased to qualify for membership!)

Disrespect and criticism for the sake of criticism were a determining factor for the most part in these negotiations.

Debate chairmen who showed the slightest signs of pomposity were given a send-up. Federal chairman Jürgen Echtermach got his share and at times the discussions became so heated that a chance observer might have thought he

had strayed into a meeting of young Socialists!

It should not be overlooked that the times when the discussions became heated were appropriately when the subject of heated debate within the right-wing parties cropped up, that is to say worker participation in management. The lines of argument were not new. In fact Brunswick's German Day meeting showed little originality and independence within the Junge Union. Instead it pointed out that certain groups within the young conservatives are allied in thought to their older counterparts in the CDU/CSU.

What else could be expected of the Junge Union?

A motion that the minimum age for membership should be lowered from fifteen to fourteen was thrown out since it was feared that admitting fourteen year-olds might detract from the seriousness of the movement.

One of the arguments in favour of admitting the fourteen was that it was high time the doors were opened to apprentices — it was time to cast off the image of being a club for intellectuals.

Another debate was more pressing. It concerned the fact that the Junge Union

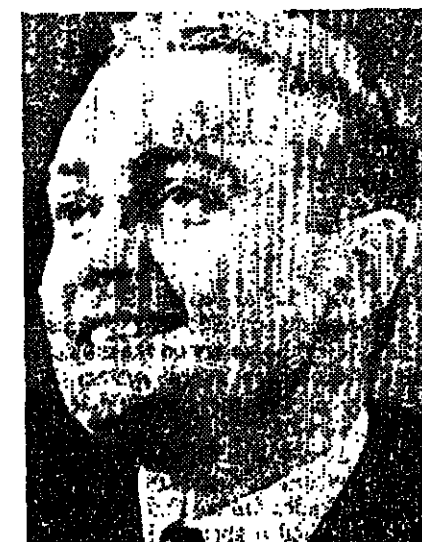
Will Genscher turn the tide for Bundestag minnow?

Memories of 1966 are ripe. Then also the storm clouds gathered over the North Rhine-Westphalian capital and the Federal capital. Then the result cut the other way. First Ludwig Erhard was toppled as Chancellor in Bonn, then Prime Minister Meyers in Düsseldorf quickly followed.

Then in Bonn and Düsseldorf it was the FDP that had the coup de grace. Once again it is the FDP that is the unknown factor in both capital cities. They were the dark horse of the right-wing coalition — now they seem to be the weak link in a left-wing tie-up.

No one can deny that the FDP has done great things for the Federal Republic. History will remember the party as helping to form and share the responsibility in the "good old days" with Adenauer as Chancellor.

Nevertheless government circles should view the FDP as executioners in chief.



Jürgen Echtermach, chairman of Junge Union (Photo: dpa)

seemed to have concentrated too much on paving the way to political careers for its members and had not concentrated enough on working at political bases.

In the course of this debate the criticism was expressed that the CDU/CSU were not getting through to the young people and that it was to this end that the Junge Union should work.

There is good reason for doubting whether the remedy for this problem expressed by Jürgen Echtermach in his closing speech is likely to be effective. Surely he realises that it is impossible for the older generation to force its will on the new younger generation.

Hans Werner Kettenbach
(Kölnischer Stadt-Anzeiger, 29 September 1970)

Political gravestones on which F.D.P. should appear next to R.I.P. are those of Arnold (d. 1956), Struss (d. 1962), Adenauer (d. 1961-1963), Erhard (d. 1966) and Meyers (d. 1966).

Of course it is not the party's ambition to be the eternal hatchet-man. In our electoral system the voter does not form governments by placing his X, he simply provides the building blocks from which a government can be formed.

Changes of government take place as a general rule when one of the coalition partners is replaced by another. This is exactly what the FDP has done time and again. The question is, does our system of voting which allows this help the internal stability of the State?

In addition to this the Free Democrats are victims of a long-standing trend. In the first Federal elections in 1949 the two major parties CDU/CSU and SPD reaped 70.2 per cent of the votes. By 1965 this had increased to 86.9 per cent and in 1969 it was up to 88.8 per cent.

According to the public opinion pollsters, Allensbach and Infas, if there were an election this year the CDU/CSU and SPD would receive 92.7 per cent of all votes cast.

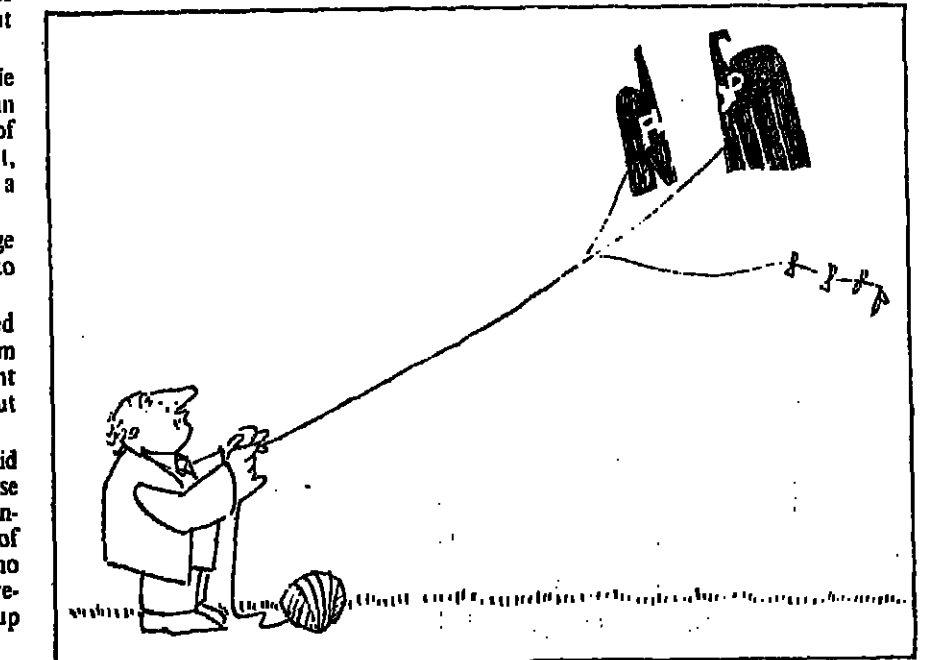
The Federal Republic has progressed from a system of several parties to a three-party system and is well on the way to becoming a two-party country.

In Lower Saxony and the Saar the seal was firmly set on this at the last provincial assembly elections. A general election tomorrow would give only the two big parties seats in the Bundestag, according to the researchers at Allensbach and Infas.

For years decline has been staring the Free Democrats in the face. This is making itself felt in the party's internal unrest and uncertainty.

Who knows whether the party can elude its fate? Its Federal chairman, Walter Scheel, will almost certainly not help the party from all indications. Hans Dietrich Genscher looks more likely to be the man to turn the tide for the Bundestag minnow.

W. Herts Eichenrode
(DIE WELT, 1 October 1970)
(Cartoon: Walter/DEUTSCHES
ALLGEMEINES SONNTAGSBLATT)



■ LABOUR

Industrial unions feel the need for reform as membership stagnates

Most trades unionists and many people outside the unions who have something to say on the subject claim that the trades union system in this country is the most up-to-date in the Western world.

But discussions on reform have now been continuing for more than ten years in the Trades Union Federation (DGB). They reached a spectacular climax early last year before the eighth Trades Union Congress though without resulting in any reform movement that could be taken seriously.

The DGB Congress of May 1969 ignored this subject completely. Inadequate

discussed and then passed at an extraordinary DGB Congress to be held in Düsseldorf next year from 14 to 16 May.

But the individual trades unions will have a chance of expressing their opinions on the draft when it is published by the DGB at the beginning or by the middle of October this year.

Without wanting to offend the members of the statutes commission or scorn their work, it already seems as if the new statutes will be a compromise solution. A completely new organisational principle or the start of a new union era cannot be expected.

What is the DGB reform actually about? Six and a half million of the total of nearly 22 million workers in this country are organised in the DGB. This level of thirty per cent is reason enough for the DGB to be dissatisfied.

It does not look as if this figure will increase to any great extent in the near future. The unions must become above all more attractive to achieve a breakthrough. That is the central factor in all discussions of reform.

Some time ago a not unimportant DGB official wrote that it was a question of life and death. Speaking to the DGB Congress last year, he said, "In the near or more distant future there will be a strong DGB that is unified and directed according to uniform viewpoints — that is with a centralised organisation — or there will be neither a DGB nor individual unions."

"Of course the larger and more flexible unions will be able to survive for years to come but they will play no role worth mentioning in society, in the economy or in politics. Small unions will disappear."

This quote reveals one trend to be found in the discussions on reform, the trend to concentrate all functions at the highest levels of the organisation and transfer powers from the individual unions to the DGB.

Other trades unions — and they are in the majority — want to stop any developments of this kind as they fear for their independence. This group also argues that the unions would not become more attractive or effective if the DGB were to be given greater powers.

This group which includes the powerful Metalworkers Union and its more than two million members even considers it fatal to infringe upon the independence of the individual unions as this would mean that direct contact between unions and members on the factory floor would be lost. And, when all is said and done, this is a vital element in the functioning of the unions.

Otto Brenner, the head of the Metalworkers Union, has said that the most effective way to represent members' interests is by guaranteeing that unions will be as independent as possible, as expressed in the organisational structure

of the DGB. Their slogan is "A strong DGB through strong unions."

Both views are convincing even though they are completely contrary to one another. The dispute as to which is correct will certainly not be decided within the DGB and with the expected reform of the statutes.

But perhaps, as a third group believes, the problem of this country's trades unions does not lie in statutes reform but in a reform of the unions' social and political ideas. DGB head Heinz-Oskar Vetter certainly shares this view though without committing himself to it.

Reorganisation seems to be no more than a substitute solution as the courage is lacking or the time is not ripe for a further-reaching reform of union ideas.

"We need a revolutionary trades union movement," wrote Franz Woschek, now director of organisation at DGB headquarters in Düsseldorf, last April before the last congress. "We need a reform, even a radical reform."

These were strong words of which all too many could be heard from one source or another during the discussions on reform that were then so violent. Things have since grown calmer.

The same DGB adviser who thought radical reform necessary last year has now



DGB chairman Heinz-Oskar Vetter (Photo: Heinz Schaper)

stated that no miracles should be expected in the new statutes proposals. There will be no basic transfer of functions and powers within the organisation.

This is a sobering thought, coming as it does from a member of the statutes commission convened to draw up the new draft. There will be little left of the initially far-reaching aims of reorganisation when the statute proposals are published.

And even today it can be doubted whether discussions at the extraordinary



Otto Brenner of IG Metall (Photo: IG Metall)

DGB Congress next May can all be inflamed by this lukewarm document.

The statutes commission has worked the proposals of nine trades unions affiliated to the DGB. As far as quantity and originality of the proposals are concerned, the Metalworkers Union, significantly, been particularly

Contributions from other unions were more detailed. And there is more evidence of their intention to sacrifice part of their own independence for the benefit of organisational change.

Apart from the Metalworkers Union proposals came from the Chemical Workers Union, the Commerce, Banking Insurance Union, the Public Services Transport Union, the Railwaymen's Union, the Postal Workers Union, the Textile and Plastic Workers Union, the Food Workers Union and the Horticulture and Forestry Union.

The commission's work was also based on a complete statute draft by the DGB executive that had already been submitted to delegates at the 1969 DGB Congress in Munich.

If information from DGB headquarters in Düsseldorf proves correct, the statute will be a compromise. The DGB organs will be given greater powers but this should not affect the autonomy of the individual unions much in practice.

The Federal Committee, the second highest organ after the Congress, will have more members and its powers will be increased by having more frequent meetings.

Another new feature is that the DGB should be responsible for drawing up uniform principles for wages policy in the future. Previously these powers were possessed exclusively by the individual unions.

A new ruling that other trades union associations such as DAG, the collar workers' union, can be admitted to the DGB could be of importance for future reorganisation.

As Franz Woschek has said, the DGB would make possible a gradual evolutionary change of the organisational structure, that is, a gradual amalgamation of the much-discussed fusion of trades unions into unified organisations.

Continued on page 5

ANNIVERSARY

25 years of refugee reception continue at Friedland camp

Friedland, a refugee camp right on the border line between the Federal Republic and the German Democratic Republic, once served as emergency accommodation for thousands of people. This modest camp has now become a comfortable community with only hundreds. Friedland remains a necessity in a divided Germany.



In the twenty-five years of its existence the border crossing point refugee camp of Friedland has been an important station in the lives of 2,300,000 Germans.

Now that the flow of refugees and returning prisoners of war has ceased the camp serves as a reception centre for Germans moving to the Federal Republic from their former homes in Eastern Europe.

Friedland will have to give its aid towards clearing the burden of the War for another ten, perhaps fifteen years yet. The new bright sign "Django Bar" at the level-crossing gates in Friedland points toward a room where Wehrmacht officer Josef Fürst took up his quarters on 19 September 1945.

He belonged to one of the four prisoner of war companies under British command that were detailed to Friedland. For years the only indication that Fürst belonged to the staff of the new camp at the border crossing point was a metal token bearing the number 811.

One day earlier Elisabeth Schulze, a Red Cross sister, had arrived at the University of Göttingen's experimental centre in Friedland. The buildings belonged to the university had been confiscated by Lieutenant-Colonel Perkins, the British officer for Göttingen district.

The stables, with fresh straw made of weather, served as the first accommodation for refugees. The daily arrival figure increased to seven to ten thousand. The shortage of space meant that as many as possible were sent further on their journey the same day after being registered and given something to eat. There was a regular daily service of three excursion trains.

Continued from page 4

Within the DGB cannot, he said, be expected or brought about by a change in the DGB statutes. It was the unions' own responsibility to come to an agreement among themselves on these proposals.

The view that there will one day be a central trades union federation in the Federal Republic on the Austrian pattern is not realistic.

But reorganisation in this direction would make the unions more attractive. We will soon break out of the ghetto of six and a half million members," Woschek says optimistically. An increase in the number of members to eight million is, he says, absolutely probable in the foreseeable future.

Statutes reform will not be a great turning point but it can be the beginning of further development if the unions do not water down all proposals for real reform into compromises.

Eberhard Starosta (Handelsblatt, 25 September 1970)

The sleepy village of Friedland lying on the River Leine, was a long-forgotten border fortification built by the Guelph Duke Albrecht. In 1945 it lay by chance at the point where the British, Russian and American zones intersected.

While United States troops first kept the border between Thuringia and Bavaria sealed, refugees flocked to the last railway station in Thuringia, Eichsfeld, on a seven and a half mile hike to Friedland.

A group of 200 refugees camped for days on end at a village called Hottenrode. None of the occupying powers were prepared to take the responsibility for them.

Elfriede Körber-Harriehausen, a former head of the German Red Cross, had borrowed a jeep from Lieutenant Colonel Perkins to collect legless or seriously ill prisoners of war from no man's land and take them to Göttingen.

By referring to "tuberculosis infection" — an almost certain method of success when dealing with Allied troops — her Red Cross group managed to get all the refugees away from Hottenrode.

The Friedland camp gradually grew with tents and Nissen huts. In the first hundred days far more than half a million refugees, expellees and bombed-out evacuees crossed the border. This figure includes 200,000 people who crossed to the Russian zone.

In 1946 the number of people crossing the zonal boundary rose to almost 600,000. Of this figure 40,000 were prisoners of war returning from the USSR.

Every day Josef Fürst drove provisions out from Friedland to the border crossing point almost four miles away. A corrugated iron tunnel made of parts of Nissen huts served as protection against the weather as the trucks were loaded.

The British Salvation Army gave everybody a cup of cocoa and the Friedland camp had a slice of bread and marmalade ready. Lorries left the Friedland camp every day to take the sick to Hellingenstadt.

Those were the days when potato



POWs returning from Russia in 1956 following Konrad Adenauer's visit to Moscow file past women looking for husbands missing since the end of the war.

(Photo: UPI)

schnaps was still being sold in canisters across the border. Black marketeers still passed Besenhausen "behind the brickworks" and once the Russian border guards fetched the deputy head of the camp down from his lorry and forced vodka on him until he was unconscious.

In 1952 the crossing point at Besenhausen was closed. The barbed wire and tank traps have only now just been renewed across the road lined with bent apple trees.

Josef Fürst's former employers in the French zone wanted their lorry driver back. "But we were still needed, so we stayed here," says Fürst today.

Hans Uhl also stayed in Friedland three years. While still a Russian prisoner of war he had promised, 136 dying comrades that he would pass on messages to next of kin.

At the Friedland camp the placards and banners held up by next of kin bearing the names or photographs of missing soldiers made such a deep impression on Hans Uhl that he built up a service to track down the whereabouts and fate of past soldiers arranged according to military unit and last known prisoner of war camp.

Following the surprising initial successes chalked up after the first returning soldiers had been systematically interroga-

ted, 260,000 requests for information on various soldiers' whereabouts poured into Friedland.

Uhl's successors are still working on this today though the files have been transferred to Munich. About one and a half million missing soldiers and civilian prisoners have been traced. The number of those whose fates are not known is no smaller.

On the other side of the road used by those who did return home there is a small barracks lying a little aside from normal camp activity. Here an exhibition compresses the deeply moving years of Friedland to a few square yards.

Visitors can see photographs of the convoy of buses bearing the prisoners of war set free after Konrad Adenauer's visit to Moscow in 1955. They can also see the crush around a telegram office set up at a barracks window. The primitive scales for weighing bread rations and the hand-carved spoons and combs made in the dark years of imprisonment are even more moving.

In the centre of the camp workers are putting the finishing touches to a newly-built administrative building. It will be opened on the eve of the twenty-sixth anniversary of the camp's official opening.

Peter Weigert (DIE WELT, 29 September 1970)

Espionage exhibits mark twenty years of intelligence work

COMPUTER HAS JOURNALIST QUESTIONERS ON ITS BOOKS

Every seven minutes the radio desk of the Federal Bureau for the Protection of the Constitution (BV) intercepts a message intended for secret agents working in the Federal Republic.

Since inauguration in 1953 a total of 463,285 radio messages have been recorded. This at least was the figure as of 28 September.

Now that the bureau is twenty years old, it has on exhibit in Cologne transmitters used by spies from the East before they were confiscated or found secreted.

The function was attended by Minister of the Interior Hans Dietrich Genscher and BV President Schröbers.

The radio desk exhibited transmitters from the Soviet Union and the German Democratic Republic (GDR).

Until 1957 Russian spies still used equipment dating from the Second World War. These suitcase-size transmitters used to be given to released German prisoners of war who were employed by the Russians as spies. Their range was 750 miles.

Transmitters used today can cover 950 miles.



million. Russian intelligence is said to have hundreds of these transmitters hidden throughout the Federal Republic in steel containers ready for any emergency situation. Some of those have been found in various parts of the country by chance.

Transmitting equipment built according to the latest GDR specifications gives better results. The latest model transmits more than 2,500 letters or figures a minute. Its range is unlimited.

The president of the bureau, Herr Schröbers, also showed his guests the computer used by the counter-intelligence department. It contains the results of security examinations carried out in the armed forces, administration and the economy. And there are 300,000 of these every year.

Journalists' questions to the computer showed the limitations. It knew as little about Irene Schulz, the former ministerial

secretary in Bonn suspected of high treason, as about State Secretary Conrad Ahlers who was once involved in a case of treason.

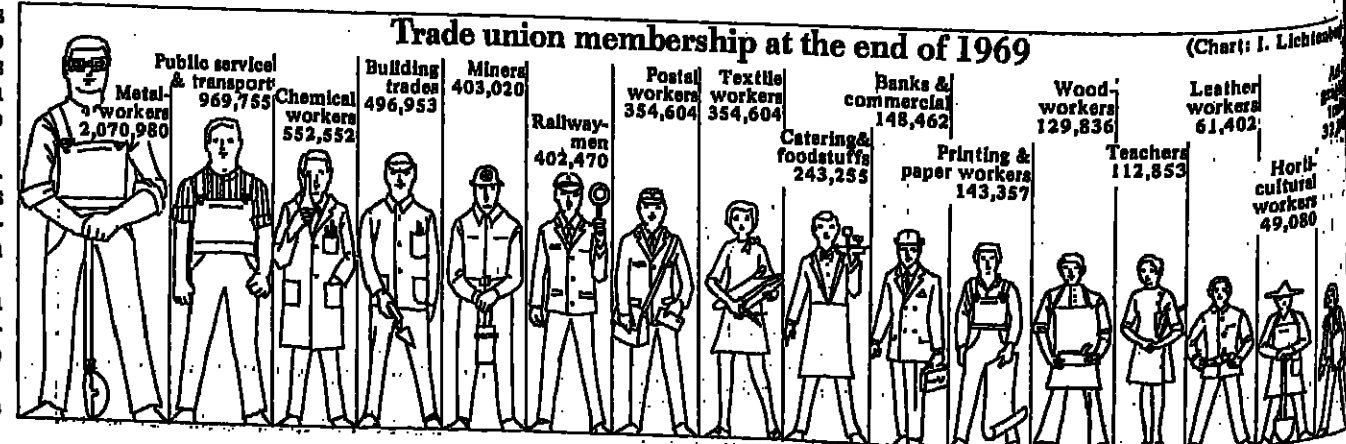
Both were unknown to the computer. But it gave an immediate answer when two journalists present asked what it knew about them. It then confirmed the registration.

Hans Dietrich Genscher thanked the staff of the bureau in Cologne for their work throughout the last twenty years. Referring to the fact that the bureau had by law no executive power, the Minister said that the separation of intelligence and police was a result of experiences with the Gestapo.

The Minister stressed that there was no secret police force in this country. He also said that the Federal Bureau for the Protection of the Constitution should not be the domain of a political party.

The new government had not therefore prematurely retired civil servants at the bureau against their will even though it could have taken this course of action with certain grades.

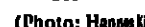
(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 29 September 1970)



IMPETUS OF GAG-LADEN TENSION FLAGS

He is brutally theatricalising the brutality and terrorising the audience with it. Not to put to fine a point on it, O'Casey's

(CHRIST UND WELT, 25 September 1970)



Middle-class audience finds Peter Terson's 'Fuzz' fine entertainment

ren supporting them, are mistaken in

That is what makes the play a pleasant follow. His honesty is admi-

Continued on page 7

scene from the National Youth Theatre's Hamburg guest performance of 'Fuzz' (Photo: Ian)

Hamburg film anti-festival was one big yawn

ent in a different form until next year. It is planned to extend the exhibition of progressive films so that it becomes a platform — in fact the most important

(DIE WELT, 24 September 1970)

Bremen 'Tales' set to music are a flop

The work of the two adaptors of Chaucer's original, successful authors Martin Starkie and Neville Coghill is blameless. Nor can the translator, Robert

An international film-show, and an anti-festival, is not the right place for a film to qualify for showing just because it has been entered.

Toddlers' corner at Hamburg Book Fair

(Lübecker Nachrichten, 18 September 1978)

brought off successfully. Once again we saw a case of a theatre audience having sand thrown in its eyes at a time when others are so painstakingly trying to

Jürgen Cranz
(CHRIST UND WELT, 25 September 1970)

The shape of things to come

the discussion on Utopia were Chief Burgomaster Pflimlin from Strasbourg and Professor Hennes.

What was once a tonic for poets and

all scientific advances since the Middle Ages there has been an urge to learn about the world and everything in it which is identical with Htonia: constant

Perhaps such concepts have more justification. But they are far less human-

Hermes said that with the advance of technology Utopia, in the sense of Erasmus, nowhere could be changed to

human life made possible would be destroyed.

19 September 1970

■ EDUCATION

Contrasting views clash at Hanover pre-school congress

Free pre-school education for all children aged three and over will come about because it has to. This was the sort of optimism expressed in Hanover at the end of the first pre-school congress to be held in the Federal Republic. This congress of over 7,000 educationalists, students and parents should have supplied the initiatives needed to put into practice the demands and proposals made in Hanover. A direct appeal to the politicians responsible could not be made as none attended the congress.

The underprivileged members of the teaching profession, kindergarten teachers, social educationalists and parents from every corner of the Federal Republic flocked in their thousands to Hanover for a pre-school congress.

A scientific revolution in investigating talent, social and political motives and opposition to the little value attached to children in our society seem to have set in motion a really popular movement.

In the face of this phenomenon it is not just the educationalists and scientists who are helpless but politicians and administrators too.

Thousands of millions of Marks are necessary if all three million three to five-year-olds are to attend kindergartens and pre-school classes and not just a third of the number as happens now. The Federal Republic is lagging far behind its Western neighbours in this respect.

A row has broken out as to whether Education Ministers or Social Welfare Ministers are responsible and whether institutions of this type should be state-run or continue to be sponsored mainly by the Churches and charitable organisations. There is a sharp clash of educational, political and social ideologies.

The congress in Hanover was organised by two private bodies, the Pre-School Working Circle and the Deutsches Jugend-schriftenwerk, and the Education and Science Trade Union. There was only a

minimum of information and explanation.

Various experiments in the field of pre-school education have begun in all the Federal states. The main effort has been placed in ensuring that children of all social levels have equal educational opportunities.

Professor Gerhard Pause of Lüneburg Teacher Training College said that the average family could do only limited justice to a child's talents. The main task of institutionalised pre-school education was to fill in this gap caused by social conditions.

Talent must be viewed not as an unchanging quality but as one that is variable. The potential talent inherited by a person develops to varying stages all depending on stimuli from the social environment.

The development of intelligence does not begin when the child reaches school age. The most fruitful formative years as far as education is concerned are those when the child is under the age of eight.

In her opening speech Hildegard Hamm-Brücher, State Secretary at the Education Ministry in Bonn, said that children were not talented of their own accord but were endowed with talents.

What should be taught in this early stage of development and how should it be got over to the child?

There is a great deal of uncertainty on this point. Delegates at Hanover were however agreed on one issue - it is irresponsible to send talented children to an old-style school before they reach school age and it is not right simply to reduce the age for school enrolment to five years.

Pre-school and elementary school must be viewed as complementary and reformed accordingly. The organisational plan of this country's Educational Council and the government's report on education emphasise the close connection between the elementary and primary stages of the education system.

The personnel that had to make the decisions at youth welfare offices were all too often untrained, he said. As this was the case damage was not recognised early enough and immediate treatment that could make education in a home unnecessary was very rarely given.

Most children were not given a thorough psycho-sociological diagnosis and were just sent to any home where there happened to be a free place.

Another problem facing the homes, Professor Janssen said, was location. The high price for building sites, the attitude of the population and educational considerations in some circles had led to the homes being built in the main away from towns.

The result was that the children were brought up in isolation and that there were obstacles to their education and career training.

One of the most serious burdens borne by the homes was, the Professor continued, the shortage of qualified staff. The main reasons for this could be traced to the insufficient number of good institutes for their training and the

Problems begin as soon as children of that tender age have to be taught to read and write and expand their vocabulary. The interesting experiments in teaching foreign languages at a pre-school age also make this clear.

Professor Alfred C. Baumgärtner of Frankfurt said that speaking or making oneself understood in society gave the individual person security in life and comprehension of the world.

The linguistic barriers between social levels must be overcome if there is to be equality.

This provoked opposition. The Socialist pre-school educators who had arrived in Hanover bearing several red flags feared that there would be inconsiderate conformity to the existing society. And, they said, it was from the inhuman compulsion of this social system from which children should be freed.

Other educationalists warned against neglecting practical work in pre-school education. Painting, music and movement contributed a lot to a child's spiritual education, they said.

Several educationalists in Hanover were at a loss when it came to deciding the content and methods of pre-school education.

The training and further courses for social educationalists are in a bad way. Comprehensive scientific research into this field is only just beginning.

The Volkswagen Foundation has donated five million Marks to an interdisciplinary project called the Institutionalised Elementary Education Curriculum. More than thirty research groups have offered to cooperate.

The results of this research will be available in about five years time. In the meantime measures must be taken with regard to laws, personnel and finance so that the reform will not be further delayed.

Work must begin now. Experience must be gained in the various experiments how being carried out, even those concerned with the anti-authoritarian kindergartens.

Hildegard Hamm-Brücher implored the participants at the congress not to allow the situation to degenerate into a hardening of dogmatic and ideological fronts between supporters of anti-authoritarian and traditional kindergarten education.

Georg Harms Altewüller
(Frankfurter Neue Presse, 22 September 1970)

Children's essays on Mummy and Daddy cat out of the bag

My mummy doesn't like it when daddy's home as she doesn't like being disturbed in her housework. A nine-year-old Ulrike is an essayist on the subject of mothers.

This essay was set as preparation lessons where the children would start to read complete books where they might be confused by the large number of people in the action.

The solution to this problem was to open the children's eyes to chance and individuality by making them describe the person closest to them, their mother.

The result was so informative that picture that nine and ten-year-olds of their mother and her function in the next essay set was entitled "This is my father's like".

All in all, the child's picture of father was not so detailed as that of mother. Teachers were unable to tell little more about him than his profession, his favourite food, his brand of cigarettes and his bedtime.

The fathers always seem to be mentioned on the television set. This does not seem to be so important that it is mentioned in nearly every essay. Of 24 mothers only one seemed to be any time viewing.

There is no mention of what the father does when he is not with the family except in one instance - one boy described how his father was a difficult situation in his job.

Perhaps the conclusion should be drawn that a father must not only content to exist when he comes home at night but should also tell his child about what he does in the office, depending on their receptivity.

The mother's situation is completely different. Few of the mothers of the children in this class went out to work. This was why the mother was always shown as serving the family.

It must be confirmed here that the profession of the father which is also service to the family is not directly experienced by the children. The children's gratitude is directed solely towards the mother.

Few children did not show their gratitude towards their mother in the essays they wrote. This normally occurred in the description of how they themselves do all they could to help her.

The dominating image was that of mother sewing, washing and cooking morning, noon and night. A few lines devoted to characterising features. The mother was the mother who liked reading in the evening, the one who collected postage stamps and another whose husband was teaching her to drive.

One mother's favourite meal was chicken, another could eat potato salad every day. Others had something wrong with the thyroid gland, were frightened of drive or liked ordering articles from order catalogues.

Does that mean that mothers lose their individual characteristics because of a much drudgery or are these features of importance to children when compared with the gentle maternal qualities?

The family was also discussed in the essays. Quarrels were mentioned several times and many parents could not sleep when teenage daughters came home at night.

What sort of things are said at home one child writes that his mother can never buy anything new to wear as everything she always wants something? The mother would the mothers say if they were read what their children write of their Being mothers they would only smile.

Gisela Schreiner
(Frankfurter Rundschau, 19 September 1970)

■ MEDICINE

Chromosome check should be regular feature of ante-natal care, paediatricians told



Because of events occurring over the past few years children's doctors are now called upon to know far more about basic human genetics, the recent Paediatricians' Congress in Wiesbaden was told.

Malformations of the heart and other organs and developmental complaints are often inherited. A lot of unhappiness experienced by parents could be avoided by giving them expert advice on heredity.

It is difficult to explain why the genetic side of marital advice is not so popular in this country. About ninety per cent of parents do not usually consult their doctor until they have a child who has an inherited disease.

A group of experts from the World Health Organisation has worked out that four per cent of all children surviving birth suffer hereditary or partial hereditary complaints.

As over a million children are born in the Federal Republic every year this means that there must be a total of some 40,000 children with hereditary complaints.

When the type of inherited defects that cause these complaints is considered, we arrive at a percentage that should raise several eyebrows. In about one per cent of all newly-born children chromosome structure is pathologically changed. Because of this two to four per cent suffer serious malformations.

Referring to innate heart defects, the Göttingen human geneticist Professor Jørgensen demonstrated what hereditary factors influenced the origination of the most common types of heart complaint. It was shown that nearly all types of heart complaint can be traced back to multiple genetic causes - usually more

than one area of the hereditary apparatus is affected by the anomaly.

Due consideration must also be paid to the fact that these genetic factors often occur along with other influencing factors. This is primarily true of developmental complaints arising in the embryo at the most sensitive stage of its growth.

It is in this stage that all the organs are formed. It is obvious that factors influencing the developing foetus, especially in the early period of pregnancy, will cause a genetically based tendency to malformation.

Among these factors are oxygen shortage, vitamin deficiency and, as we now know, the influence of drugs or other toxins.

Professor Jørgensen said that we should draw one important lesson from these findings - in families in which malformed children have already been born the doctor must aim to shield the mother from harmful influences.

Whether the hopes of this Göttingen scholar will materialise in the near future and malformations will be prevented in this way is another matter altogether.

General practitioners are faced with the question of what the aim of genetic advice to married couples should be. During discussion of these problems the beginnings of a new attitude by doctors could be recognised.

Professor Fuhrmann, head of human genetics at Giessen University said that people should not expect genetic advice to stamp out hereditary complaints. Marriage guidance counsellors cannot be expected to practise eugenics, not even in the best sense of the word.

As many hereditary diseases result from recently occurring mutations, it will be essential to give the parents a thorough examination and to look carefully at their family tree.

If a doctor is faced with a couple with a

malformed child he must decide whether to counter unjustified or exaggerated fears or admit the full seriousness of the situation to the parents.

The French paediatrician professor M. Lamy of Paris saw only one way out of this dilemma. The doctor must tell the parents the truth and, as far as possible, explain to them the causes of the malformation.

But Professor Lamy said that many parents did not know enough about the probabilities of probability. They must therefore be asked whether they must have a child at all events or whether they want to avoid malformations.

When giving genetic advice it will always be necessary to weigh up the various risks. If a mother has brought three healthy children into the world as well as one sick sibling she should not bear any more children.

The Americans have adopted an interesting measure in this field. The danger of a woman who has already had one Mongol child giving birth to another in later pregnancies is considerable, lying around ten per cent.

American mothers are therefore given what is called a prenatal diagnosis in the sixteenth week of pregnancy. Amniotic fluid is taken from the mother during the examination.

The cells contained in the fluid are cultivated and examined for abnormalities in the chromosome structure. If the suspected mongolism is confirmed the pregnancy is terminated.

It is not only the parents' fault that genetic marital guidance has remained medicine's poor relation. Doctors too still show little confidence.

Hanover paediatrician Professor Kurt Nitsch met with applause when he said that medical studies should be supplemented with treatment of the sociological aspects of medicine.

New synthetics aid search for ideal dental fillings

Unfortunately still odd cases that could not be explained.

Professor M. Strassburg and Dr G. Knolle, both of Offenbach, told the congress of four years of experience with a synthetic filling called palakav at the Westdeutsche Kieferklinik in Düsseldorf.

They described the adhesion of this new substance as good, even under the burden imposed on it by normal conditions. This could therefore be spoken of as an unqualified step forward.

Palakav did, they admitted, display a certain chemical activity in the area where it bordered directly on the dentine but its compatibility with the nerves and veins should be given particular emphasis.

Are gallium alloys of any importance as fillings? Dr D. Borgmann of Berlin's Free University Polyclinic agreed that gallium alloys formed of liquid gallium and palladium dust could be used like amalgam, the substance that has always served as dental fillings in the past.

Gallium alloys harden more quickly. Their finished state is firmer and their eventual hardness can even be compared with that of the non-malleable gold alloys.

American concerns have begun experiments with the substance as it can be used together with precious metals because of its high surface moisture.

The minimum standards required of materials used in dentistry have been set out in the International Dentists' Federation specifications.

To find out whether the materials offered by many of the firms conformed to these specifications, Dr J. Vichl of Berlin's Free University department of dental, oral and maxillary complaints told the congress that 27 firms in the Federal Republic had been sent letters asking for the controllable characteristics of their materials for the purpose of laboratory tests.

Only nine of the firms replied. Dr Vichl gave the dentists a test list that included no more than half a dozen firms conforming to the special requirements. They were all well-known firms.

Researchers have still not achieved their aim of finding a filling that will connect itself chemically with the tooth. At present there is no ideal base filling substance with protection against acidity, bacteria and body temperature in the form of cements, varnish and thin metal foil.

But there are promising beginnings in work that is being carried out at present. Soon there could be a filling that will last for ever.

Otto Tappan
(Frankfurter Rundschau, 22 September 1970)

Professor Nitsch added that the indifference shown by broad sections of the public could be overcome if genetic advice was made a matter of hospital routine. Many organisational problems that confront and necessarily stump general practitioners more than anyone else can then be eliminated.

Cooperation between doctors and human geneticists should of course be considerably increased but this is at present a demand to be made in the future.

Alfred Püllmann
(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 22 September 1970)

Advances in nuclear medicine aid diagnosis

The great strides forward being made in nuclear medicine demand a clearly outlined training programme for doctors and a clearly defined place within the medical sciences, Professor Heinz Hundeshagen told the eighth annual congress of the Association of Nuclear Medicine recently held in Hanover.

Professor Hundeshagen, the chairman of the Association, also said that there could be a problem in attracting students into this branch.

At a press conference in Hanover Professor Hundeshagen explained the present position of experts in nuclear medicine who still have not been given their own specialist title.

Any specialist of internal medicine can take a two-week course in nuclear medicine and then receive authorisation to use radioactive substances.

An expert in nuclear medicine who has mastered this new subject in a two-year course, and knows as much atomic physics as medicine receives no status at all.

Because of this medical students have shown little interest in the subject - and they are the ones who are urgently required.

Professor Hundeshagen also said that the two-week course given to internal specialists enabling them to use radionuclides to aid diagnosis in their practice is inadequate. The risk of false diagnosis and careless use of radioactive materials was too great, he said.

Nuclear medicine is defined as the use of radiation for purposes of diagnosis and treatment. Research has increased more in this field than in any other branch of medicine. The annual rate of increase is thirty per cent.

In recent years the refined methods of nuclear medicine have considerably improved the diagnosis of complaints ranging from brain tumours to constricted veins in the foot.

A substance is given a radioactive brand. It is then given to the patient in liquid form or injected into his bloodstream, his physical cavities or his tissue.

The radioactive isotope used as a brand is no different either chemically or biochemically than the stable isotopes of the test substance used. The isotopes used as indicators are therefore involved in the physiological and pathological metabolism in the same way as the stable isotopes that do not disintegrate spontaneously.

But the unstable nuclei do disintegrate and emit rays that can be recorded and measured outside of the body.

Dr E.E. Pochin of the Medical Research Council in London gave the Georg von Hevesy memorial lecture at the beginning of the congress in Hanover.

He reported on the development of nuclear medicine which is almost solely the lifetime's work of the Hungarian researcher and Nobel Prize winner Georg von Hevesy.

Dr Pochin stated that Hevesy, originally a nuclear physicist, then a chemist, biologist and physiologist, had fifty years ago made an accurate forecast of the present hegemony of nuclear medicine in diagnostics.

Friedrich Delch
(DIE WELT, 18 September 1970)

THE ECONOMY

Will we beat inflation or have to live with it?



While his former boss, Professor Karl Schiller, was at the meeting of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) storming about worldwide inflation the ex-State Secretary to the Economic Affairs Ministry, Klaus Dieter Arndt, was explaining to the man in the Federal Republic street that he must learn to come to terms with price increases.

Relieved of the burden of office Arndt is now able to speak his mind clearly. Klaus Dieter Arndt is also out to defuse the discussions on prices, the flames of which the Christian Democratic and Christian Social Unions have been fanning for some time.

He has generally speaking been lambasted for his open admission that it would not be possible to bring about stable prices all that quickly, and that no one should harbour any illusions.

Arndt's reasoning can scarcely be questioned. The Bundesbank seems to be virtually at the end of its tether. It cannot starve the economy by turning off the money-tap while capital is flooding in from abroad.

To put up a dam against this flood would mean introducing forceful currency exchange restrictions. Nobody wants that because it would have detrimental effects for the economy and the consumer.

Economic stabilisation legislation which is the government's instrument for controlling the ups and downs of the economy is to be applied instead. Millions have already felt the cold wind of tax surcharges and industrialists are missing the writing off of depreciation on capital investments.

Even the State is exercising thrift, although only to a limited extent. Arndt's statement that only relative price stability is feasible would be all the more convincing if the central government, Federal state governments and local councils had in fact been more careful in expenditure.

Erhard Eppler, the Minister for Development Aid, believes that there are difficulties likely to arise in planning for the second decade of aid to developing countries before the end of the seventies.

Speaking in Berlin on the tenth anniversary of the commencement of the Federal Republic development aid programme Herr Eppler said that there were four factors likely to affect our aid campaign adversely in the next few years.

The first is that in the United States, which is responsible for about half the funds made available to developing countries, public opinion in favour of the aid schemes had reached an all-time low.

Secondly Erhard Eppler pointed to the disturbances in a number of underdeveloped countries and the uncertainty about which direction they would take in the future.

He said that in industrial nations discussions on development aid were lagging behind the requirements of Third World countries.

And another factor of uncertainty to which the Minister pointed was the relationship between East and West, which is only just beginning to emerge. This might possibly release spiritual, physical and material energies for the underdeveloped nations.

Nevertheless if we agree to accept the political realities, including the reluctance of the powers that be in Bonn, state capitals and district offices to cut their budget, as a sad fact of life then we can come to no other conclusion but that it would be vain to expect much to be done in the near future for the sake of stable prices.

We can only really hope that the economy levels out, that growth rates for production and turnover drop and that gradually the trend towards rising prices becomes less marked.

This is indeed the hope that lies behind the statement that the economy has at long last passed its peak and is on a downhill stretch.

Experience has taught us that in the later stages of a boom we cannot expect an immediate onset of stable prices. This is in fact the time when the unions decide they should cash in while the going is good. Companies do not want to suffer a drop in profits so they have no choice but to increase their prices.

Only when the trend towards heavy capital investment levels off on account of fewer incoming orders and the labour market "becomes less tense," as the German so delightfully expresses it, is there any chance of the pressure of industrial costs on prices being relieved.

We do not know how long this process is going to take. Arndt believes that the economy will only have calmed down after the heated boom by 1972 and not before.

Economic research institutes have given stern warnings that the economy might not only have cooled down by 1971, but also have overcooled. According to them the economic brakes have already been applied for too long.

If they are right another revaluation, which Arndt considers basically necessary, would probably be fatal. Company profit margins would be cut on the world market by rising costs and heated price warfare. A number of bankruptcies could follow. For this reason we must put the idea of a second revaluation right out of our heads.

Eppler reviews prospects after first decade of aid programme

It will be a decisive factor whether we can give people in these countries a positive view of the future, whether the political impetus of industrial nations continues to lag behind good intentions and whether non-governmental aid could really support public works.

A consideration just as important is trading between Third World and industrial nations. We are still at the stage reached at the last UNCTAD conference. Private industrial activity should be encouraged in Third World countries and joint ventures should be boosted. Finally the administration of matters concerning development aid should keep in step with actual requirements.

Eppler said that in 1969 of eight thousand million Marks capital transfer 2.2 thousand million went on public aid. Credit subsidies and grants were more than seventy per cent taking into account the long duration of loans and low interest rates. Our economy makes a

Price stability cannot be achieved quickly and cheaply. It is a long haul. But are the long-term prospects as depressing as Klaus Dieter Arndt would have us believe?

Will we have to smile and be happy if the annual fall in the value of money is less than four per cent? This prediction seems to contain an overdose of pessimism.

First of all we must take into consideration that the almost unavoidable leveling out of the economy will dampen down the rash of price increases. If this does not come about next year then it seems a fair bet for 1972.

Federal Republic trades unions will, let us hope, not be unreasonable when the level of employment drops. They must not make inflated wage demands for their men. If they do they will push costs up even higher.

There are no grounds at the moment for suggesting that like America we could be heading for stagnation with the economy stagnant and prices continuing to rise steeply.

However, a look into the crystal ball is disturbing. Another boom is certainly coming and whether the brakes will be applied earlier and more sharply than this time is doubtful.

Probably the next time we have a boom we will not be able to revalue because our ties with the rest of Europe will be firmer. This time we were able to take some of the sting from the tail of world inflation with an albeit belated revaluation - but if the EEC becomes a currency bloc with inviolable exchange rates we will not be able to do this.

Revaluation would only be possible then as part of a general EEC revaluation. If the International Monetary Fund managed to introduce sliding rates of exchange that would at least help us in our dealings with countries outside the Common Market.

In other words we can no longer hope to avoid inflation imported from other Common Market countries. The French, Italians and presumably the British would have a far greater say in our currency trends than today.

The Bonn government must remain live to this situation and do everything in its power to achieve the ideals of stability, which it is to be hoped it still has, within the framework of a joint EEC economic policy. Otherwise we really will have to learn to live with inflation. That would be a high price to pay for economic integration in the West. *Gerhard Meyenburg*

(Kölnischer Anzeiger, 23 September 1970)

profit of seven per cent on private investments in developing countries.

Of these profits, however, seventy per cent was reinvested in Third World countries. Transfers back to the Federal Republic worked out at about 150 million Marks.

Gerhard Fritz, head of the Federal Republic Development Aid Fund, underlined that this country is also sending qualified men on exchange schemes to Third World nations, but that this involved no monetary gain for this country.

He said that the point of these exchanges was not profit making, but giving practical aid.

In spite of attempts at integration development aid still consists largely of a number of individual projects. Gerhard Fritz also warned that we would not regard the leaders of developing countries as an establishment opposed to development aid. *(Handelsblatt, 23 September 1970)*

Bundesbank still non-committal on economic trends

Süddeutsche Zeitung

In the latest Bundesbank report on the state of the economy there are no ifs and buts. Too much depends on developments in the economy of other countries for the Bank to say anything too definite.

Nevertheless the Bundesbank is prepared to show a mild optimism about the success of its credit policies. But it does yet ease the restrictions it has imposed.

In its general assessment of the economy the Bundesbank remains consistent with the comments it has made in the past. The situation is still dominated by excessive demand at home.

Neither from the point of view of prices nor of wages could it be said that there were any signs of the excessive demand having diminished.

There were several signs that the present calmer trend in prices for industrial products was temporary and that they would start to rise again after the new round of pay talks.

The strong inflationary trend in the economy is also marked by hefty increases in bank loans and capital reserves.

With great reserve the Bundesbank put forward for discussion several factors that suggest the tension is dying down. For a start the number of contracts being placed with industrial concerns has started to drop. There has been a reduction in stocks for several months.

On the other hand private consumption appears to be higher than before and this is a trend that seems to be continuing. In addition it is expected that demand from abroad will increase again.

Nevertheless the backlog of orders in industry is not getting any worse. There are fewer unfilled job vacancies, too, but whether this means that inflationary tendencies are on the way out only time will tell.

With the future of the world economy more unpredictable than normal the Bundesbank is wise to exercise caution in its forecast. It offers alternatives. If the world economy declines to an appreciable extent the Federal Republic could also expect to enter a fairly quiet phase.

In addition there is the factor of wages policies. Real earnings in the second quarter of 1970 rose three times as much as the same period in 1969 compared with productivity.

Profit margins dropped in the past twelve months almost as steeply as they rose between 1966 and 1969.

Wages and salaries increasing far more quickly than productivity in the present phase of the economy are likely to have a very detrimental effect on costs and prices.

But not only that, this trend also threatens full employment in the long run. This is one aspect on which the Bundesbank uses harsh words. Depreciation in the value of money is cutting the value of people's savings drastically.

Despite everything the bank of issue is relatively optimistic for the future. It is expected that in the long run prices will stop increasing at the present pace. Possibly price increases in other countries will level off too.

But the Bundesbank's main hope is still for the braking measures that have been taken by it and Bonn. The credit squeeze has made it possible to keep credit fairly tight. This is a policy that must be continued. *(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 17 September 1970)*

CONSUMER GOODS

The 'healthy' cigarette does not exist

PURE AS THE DRIVEN SNOW BUT LIKELY TO CAUSE CANCER

One fact that is clear now, in fact clearer than ever as the result of recent researches, is that the "healthy cigarette" is just as much a myth as the unicorn.

Scientists who have researched into the properties of tobacco smoke reject suggestions to the contrary.

But carcinogens in tobacco smoke can be cut by as much as fifty per cent thanks to new kinds of filter. These filters are the result of hour after hour of patient technological work.

The first cigarette filters developed in the United States of America fifteen years ago checked all the contents of cigarette smoke except poisonous phenols. Modern-day filters on the other hand only let twenty to 25 per cent of the phenols get through.

They are specifically designed to trap phenols. These are known as acetate filters and can be "custom made". If a smoker wants a cigarette that gives him a good intake of smoke but a reduced intake of nicotine he can buy one designed to do so.

In the past filters were of an all-or-nothing kind. Those that kept back seventy per cent of the harmful fluid contents of the smoke, did so by cutting the amount of smoke that got through.

These so-called cigarettes with reduced harmful contents were just as harmful in that they strained the lungs of the smoker who had to put a great effort into getting any smoke at all to come through.

Modern filters let as much smoke as possible through to the smoker, but trap around fifty per cent of that smoke's harmful contents.

Doctors who attack smoking do so mainly because they believe it is a major

contributor to the higher than ever incidence of lung cancer.

But heart specialists are more concerned about nicotine which poisons the heart muscle and arteries.

Tobacco researchers bear both of these in mind and consider that one day the Minister of Health, Käte Strobel will be able to print on cigarette packets *Naturrein aber krebsfördernd* (pure as the driven snow, but likely to cause or aggravate cancer).

Researchers into the properties of tobacco are genuinely concerned that those who like the weed or have become addicted to it should not be poisoned by it.

They are still unable to remove all the carcinogens by means of filters, however, since not all the carcinogens contained in tobacco are yet known to medical science.

Having managed to trap fifty per cent of the distillate of tobacco smoke by means of filters they are now waiting to hear from the Health Ministry that the incidence of lung cancer has suddenly, dramatically started to drop.

The most recent edition of *Das Gesundheitswesen der Bundesrepublik Deutschland* (Health in the Federal Republic), published in 1968, gives a report on the figures for the causes of deaths in this country in the years 1952 to 1965.

The section on malformations of air passages, bronchial tubes and lungs shows that far more people died of lung cancer in 1965 than did in 1952.

However, the increase in the incidence of deaths two per cent during the fifties, was down to 0.2 per cent in the sixties. An unofficial report from the Health Ministry states that the death rate from



lung cancer in the Federal Republic started to decline in 1968.

Here is a cause for hope. Perhaps the cigarette has become more "healthy" or the smoker more sensible, the three commandments for the smoker who inhales are:

1. Smoke fewer cigarettes.
2. Smoke only filter cigarettes.
3. Smoke only half the cigarette and throw the rest away.

Jürgen Timm from the University of Hamburg has conducted a survey into smoking trends. He has discovered that the number of smokers has remained constant. The per capita consumption of cigarettes in the Federal Republic between 1961 and 1969 rose by 33 per cent. But the length of the "dog-end" has increased.

At least smokers have obeyed the most important commandment. They are throwing away five millimetres more of the "suicide end" of the cigarette. This figure is an average of the 40,000 dog-ends that researchers picked up at a railway station!

The percentage of filter smokers has further risen from seventy to eighty per cent. The second commandment is also being obeyed by a greater number.

Although the first commandment is being flaunted and more cigarettes are being smoked their harmful content has been cut to such an extent that the amount of poisons that smokers are sucking into their lungs would seem to have decreased.

Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane is another worrying factor. DDT has been banned in several countries, but many of the countries that supply the Federal Republic with tobacco are still spraying crops with it. In America insecticides are being used that decompose into harmless substances when smoked. DDT passes into the lungs of a smoker between 15 and 18 per cent unaffected.

Turkey, Rhodesia and Zambia were distressed to hear that our cigarette manufacturers no longer want DDT-sprayed tobacco, complaining that without it a quarter of their harvest would be ruined by pests.

The USA has imposed an absolute ban on DDT, since any substance that can produce cancers in animals must be avoided in items for human consumption.

At the International Congress for Cancer Research at Houston, Texas, this May it was stated that DDT produced cancers in three species of animal.

If the same applies to man then we can expect a massive increase in cancer cases, reckoning on a 25 to thirty year period for the disease to become dangerous, since DDT has been in use for roughly 25 years. The ban on this suspect insecticide has come too late for the present generation.

In the GDR one case of cancer of the bladder was traced to several years' contact with DDT. One case is not enough to give solid proof, but enough to urge extreme caution in the application of DDT.

For as long as no preparation is found that is as effective as DDT for killing crop pests the developing countries that use the spray have the choice between famine and causing cancer. If DDT does cause cancer it seems to do so only in Europeans and Americans.

The rate for cases of cancer increases greatly with advancing age. It is very much a disease of the elderly.

The reason why people in underdeveloped countries do not seem to die of cancer so often is that they are much more likely to fall victim to tuberculosis and other sicknesses first.

(DIE WELT, 23 September 1970)

Ikofa food fair whets Munich appetites

direction in which it can and must expand - nowadays people do not necessarily want to eat more than they did in the past, but they do want to eat better quality foodstuffs.

Each year the foodstuffs industry is able to put on the market around one thousand new products to whet people's appetites.

Of these scarcely more than 250 are likely to last. Some are not accepted by the public and do not sell. Others may turn out to be no more than passing fads. But the number of different foodstuffs on offer rises and falls, consumer habits change and turnover remains healthy.

No borders are too impenetrable for the specialities especially since it is not just a question of giving the gourmet what he requires, but also of bolstering national prestige.

Importers and producers are firmly convinced that the general prosperity of the Federal Republic means that people here will want to eat hippopotamus meat, roasted locusts and all kinds of other out-of-this-world delicacies!

These are of course just a few extreme examples. But nevertheless the demand for better quality food is certainly making itself felt even among the more everyday dishes.

If I might risk a slight anti-climax after hippopotamus meat - potatoes. The sales figure for potatoes has dropped by thirty

per cent in the past ten years. Grain and products made from grain have also shown a drop, this time by 22 per cent.

It is a different story as far as wine is concerned with turnover doubling in the sixties. And poultry have a very meagre chance of survival - we are eating three times as many chickens, ducks, geese and turkeys as in 1960.

There is also a question of marketing and packaging. The importance of these aspects of the foodstuffs industry is shown in all the exhibition rooms at *Theresienhöhe*, where Ikofa is presented.

A lot of money is spent on getting in the public eye with a new food product - publicity means business. Old products too. For instance the expressions "cheese, Käse, fromage" could well be struck from the dictionaries. There is no longer such a thing as cheese there is only (with apologies for omissions) Emmental, Gorgonzola, Camembert, Roquefort and the like, and a bitter battle has broken out among them.

For the members of the trade who have come to Ikofa to see what they can and should be selling in 1971 there are over 3,000 products to choose from. Competition is fierce and a process of selectivity has set in to such an extent that it is difficult to see where it is all leading.

In the foodstuffs industry there has been an increase in turnover in the past ten years of sixty per cent to a figure of 54 thousand million Marks.

Behind these figures there are hidden far-reaching structural changes in the industry. In the past six years no less than 26,000 grocers have gone out of business.

Klaus Eck

(Münchener Merkur, 19 September 1970)

Cosmetics advice by computer at beauty fair

Beauty was for a long time, for many women, not even as deep as the skin. It went no deeper than the outer layer of clothing before hitting a battery of whalebone and cotton-wool beauty aids. The whole was covered with a splash of colour - but since the *Indrofa* exhibition in Frankfurt all that has changed.

For some years now whales have ceased to lose their bones to fashion-conscious women. But the warpaint remained - powders, lipsticks, vanishing creams and eyebrow pencils stayed in vogue.

Even these accoutrements have entered the technological age. It is no longer necessary for a woman to leave the choice of make-up to her own fashion consciousness, intuition or aesthetic sense. In Frankfurt for the first time she was told how to look beautiful by a computer-beautician!

Nevertheless, programming the computer was still very much in human hands and left to make-up artists from Paris, Rome and Milan.

The products recommended by the computer were its contemporaries from the world of chemistry - the latest beauty aids from the test-tube. An estimable number were on show, exhibited by about 350 firms, many of which could offer over one-hundred different shades of lipsticks.

Sensualists were well catered for at *Indrofa*. Apart from the colours to catch the eye, the scents set many a nose twitching.

(Hannoversche Presse, 22 September 1970)

■ MOTORING

Electronics aids the harassed man at the wheel

Motorists today work their fingers to the bone at the wheel, medical men occasionally announce. Handling the vehicle and negotiating traffic call for 100-per-cent attention and the stress and wear and tear on the nerves are considerable.

Automotive engineers feel that their most important task nowadays is to relieve this burden on the man at the wheel. Their aim is no longer to design a more powerful engine. It is to construct a "thinking" vehicle.

Electronics is no longer considered to be a luxury in motor vehicles. The ultimate goal of all road safety specialists is a car with electronic controls that make collisions impossible.

The motoring public will have to wait some years before developments reach this stage but in other respects technology will make great progress in the years to come.

In this country and elsewhere development work is already in progress on driving aids that will ensure a degree of security the like of which has never before been available.

Motorists themselves are the uncertain factor. Will they accept these aids unless they are made mandatory? Automatic transmission is a case in point. In the United States the automatic gearbox has long been a standard fitting. In Europe it is making extremely slow progress.

Sky Trac helicopter should soon be airborne

Wagner Helicopters of Friedrichshafen stand a good chance of getting series production of their Sky Trac helicopter off the ground by the end of this year.

Unveiled in 1966, the prototype did not pass all safety tests until the end of last year. The main reason for this delay was that inspection procedures had to be developed because it was the first helicopter developed in this country since the war.

Wagner themselves do not possess the necessary production facilities and are on the point of concluding licence agreements with two manufacturers, one domestic and one foreign. At this stage Wagner are not, however, prepared to divulge names.

The Sky Trac has been independently developed by the twenty-strong research staff at Wagner's. Development costs have so far amounted to about ten million Marks, two million of which have been supplied by the Federal government.

According to the management Daimler-Benz have shown considerable interest in supplying at a later stage the first four-disc Wankel engine to power the Sky Trac.

Basically a one-seater, the Sky Trac will also be available in a five-seater version designed by Porsche. Negotiations are also under way with Porsche for the 3.8-litre eight-cylinder racing engine successfully used in grand prix racing for the past two seasons to be used as the Sky Trac's engine.

The Sky Trac will, Wagner says, cost roughly half the price of comparable helicopters made by other manufacturers. (Handelsblatt, 17 September 1970)



It may well be that motorists will swiftly change their minds when electronic gearboxes are introduced. The motor industry in this country expects motorists no longer to resist the temptations of technology once electronic transmission has been unveiled.

It will not only bring about the relaxation of tension at the wheel that everyone favours but also make possible the amalgamation of several electronic devices to form a system.

The motor car will then be a computer and electronic controls will make speed regulation and optimum fuel consumption possible. Via gear selection a rev count can automatically be attained that ensures minimum fuel consumption and a reduction in the amount of noxious gases and unburnt hydrocarbons in exhaust fumes.

Engineers feel it to be anachronistic that motorists must use physical effort to bring their vehicles to a halt. Servo aids have been in existence for some time but they represent only the beginning of an impressive development programme.

Work is, for instance, being carried out on anti-blocking devices, an interesting example of the application of the logical combinations of controls.

Wheel delay and acceleration are measured electronically by means of inductive feelers. If the negative acceleration exceeds a certain level the brake on the wheel in question is reduced in pressure by means of a special valve.

As soon as the wheel reaches a certain degree of acceleration brake pressure is reapplied. And the whole procedure is repeated until the vehicle has come to a halt.

A fairly complicated process this may be but it is only the beginning as far as the engineers are concerned. By the time they have finished the present-day motor car will seem like an child's tricycle in comparison.

Development projects in the pipeline are truly gigantic. Electronic devices are under construction that will automatically compensate for side wind or potholes. So is equipment designed to prevent wheels from losing their grip during acceleration on slippery or greasy roads.

If all adds up to added electronic comfort for the motorist. Luxury is decidedly the wrong word.

Take air conditioning, for example. On long trips in particular air conditioning with automatic regulation of temperature and humidity helps to prevent the driver from dozing off or misjudging distances and the like.

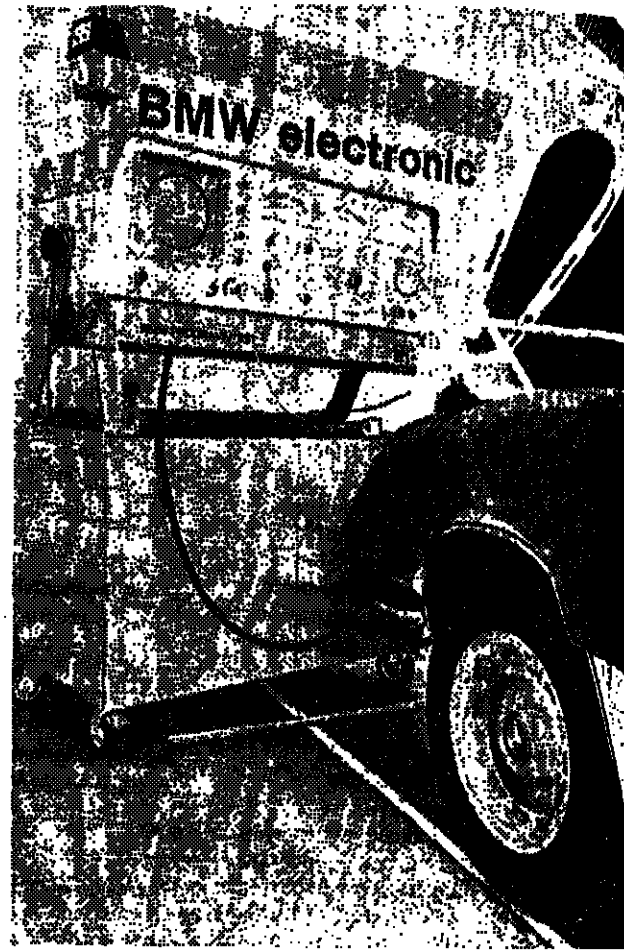
Tests have revealed that the average driver is twenty per cent more mistake-

prone when the temperature is increased from 20 to 35 degrees centigrade (64 to 88 Fahrenheit). Extremes of humidity have a similar effect.

Minor details can aid road safety. Alterations will be made in the years to come. They must be if engineers and designers are to remain true to their intentions.

When all is said and done they are both willing and able to provide optimum driving comfort so as not to overstrain the motorist. In the circumstances the motor vehicle still has a great future ahead of it before it hands over to a mode of transport that is, perhaps undreamt-of at the moment.

For the time being, anyway, electronic controls will be taking over. (Hannoversche Presse, 19 September 1970)



Twin sockets in the car engine are the special feature of diagnosis service recently inaugurated by BMW. They need leads from the Bosch-designed electronic inspection device to be plugged in. (Photo: BMW)

BMW manufacture world's first model with sockets for diagnosis service

More than two months ago Volkswagen became the first motor manufacturer in the world to unveil a car incorporating a system of electronic measurement facilities for servicing.

The first manufacturer to run a model tailored for electronic servicing off the assembly-line is BMW, though, who have just started production of the new 2500 and 2800s.

Volkswagen's K 70, equipped with a central socket for plugging in the electronic diagnosis devices, is not to start production until next month.

These, then, are the details of the BMW system.

In order to improve the quality of their service network, reliably to eliminate sources of error and drastically to reduce waiting-periods Bayerische Motoren Werke have inaugurated the BMW electronic centre.

They are also the first manufacturers in the world to commence production of vehicles with service sockets and to use them in practice.

As soon as the works holidays ended the new 2500 and 2800, equipped with service-free measurement devices and two central sockets for plugging in to electronic inspection controls, commenced production.

This device, the BMW programme tester, has been developed in cooperation with Bosch. It is the nucleus of the new programme test, which succeeds the 6,000-mile service, and can carry out an electronic check or full diagnosis of more

than thirty engine functions and parts of the electrical system.

With a minimum of labour the inspection equipment makes it possible reliably to eliminate all sources of error. The programmed test precludes the possibility of one check or another being forgotten yet each individual function can be tested on its own too.

The sockets built into each car make both the time-wasting business of wiring connections and the possibility of error in plugging everything back into place a thing of the past.

With the aid of a new combined design track, wheel alignment and headlights are precision-checked in a matter of minutes. A hoist and further minor items of special equipment complete the picture.

BMW's service concept is to guarantee consistent quality servicing and the electronic inspection equipment is mainly designed for final inspection after servicing and repairs. It can, of course, also be used whenever required to diagnose an electrical or engine function.

In addition to the incorporation of service sockets in 2500 and 2800s manufactured since the end of the summer holidays a number of other improvements designed to aid in servicing have also been also to series models.

All BMWs now have homo kinetic shafts needing no oiling or greasing. Holes in the wheelrims make it possible to check track and wheel alignment without removing the brake drum.

All BMWs except the 1600 also have a self-adjusting hydraulic clutch that obviates the need for time-wasting adjustment.

BMW dealers are delighted with the new service concept, particularly as it guarantees both high-quality service workmanship and increased inspection capacity.

By the end of October more than half the 1,160 BMW service points in the Federal Republic will boast electronic centres. (Frankfurter Rundschau, 17 September 1970)

Bonn finances work on electric car

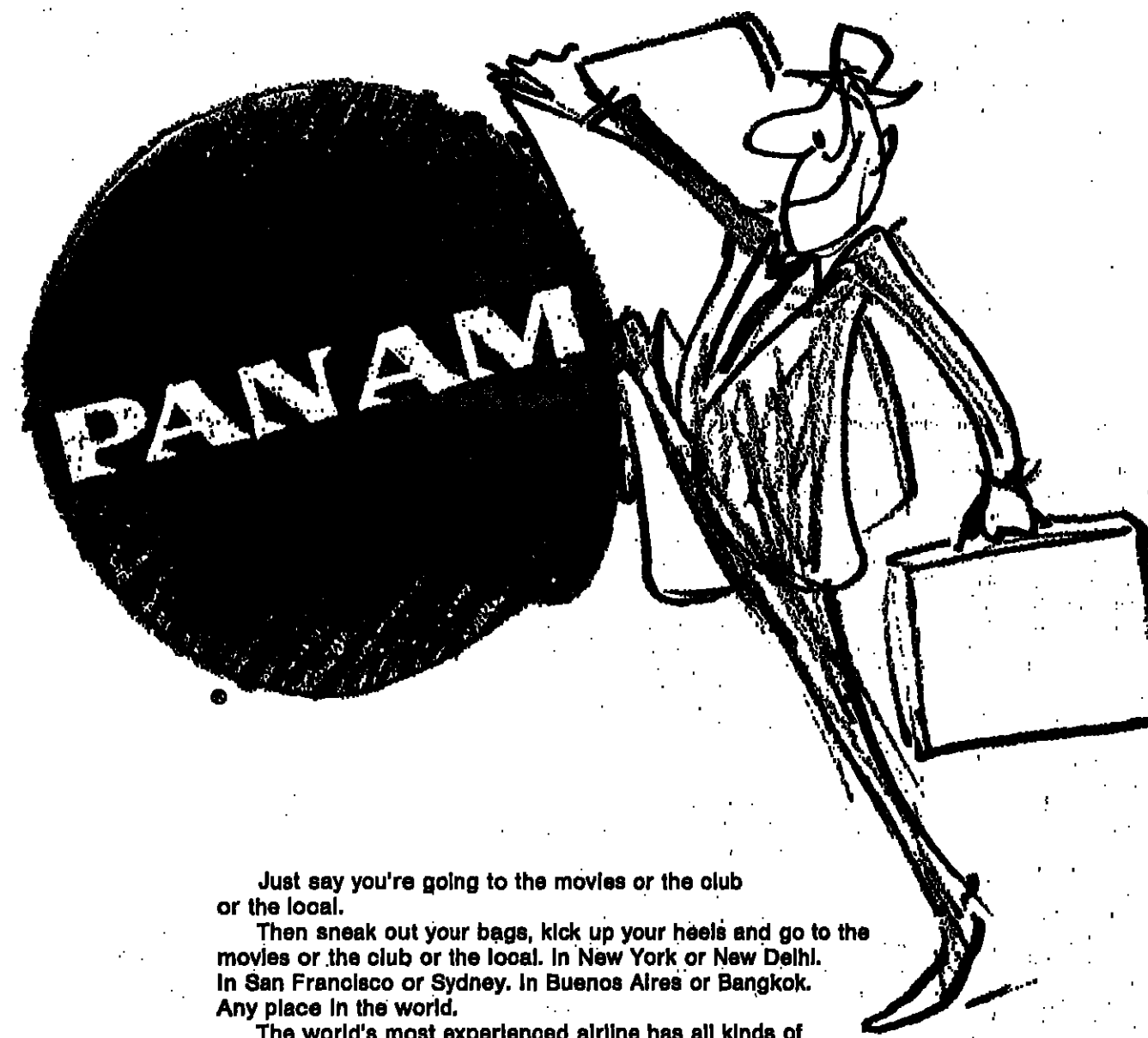
Bonn's Ministries of Transport and Science are involved in special research work on electric engines. Transport Minister Georg Leber told the Bundestag during question time on 16 September.

He enlarged on his answer to Christian Social Union member Oskar Schneider by noting that a large number of university

and industrial research facilities are at present engaged in work on the problem.

The aim, Herr Leber commented, was not only to reduce the noise and exhaust of conventional engines but also to develop exhaust-free power systems such as batteries and fuel cells. (Frankfurter Rundschau, 17 September 1970)

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Brazil	N. Cr. 0.25	Denmark	F.C.
Bulgaria	Lev 0.50	Dehoney	
Burundi	K 0.60		
Cameroon	F. Bu. 10	Denmark	
Canada	F. Bu. 10	Dominican Rep.	
Chad	F.C.F.A. 30	Ecuador	
Chile	Can. \$ -20	El Salvador	
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A. 30.—	Gabon	F.C.F.A. 30.—	Iraq
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C 0.85	Ghana	cedi 0.12	Italy
F 0.13	Great Britain		Japan
		Dr 4.—	Justicia
11 d	Greece	Q 0.15	Korea
Kcs 50.—	Guatemala		Jordan
A. 30.—	Guayana	BWI \$ 0.20	Malaya
	Guinea	F.G. 30.—	Kenya
A. 0.90	Haiti	Q 0.85	Kuwait
ID \$ 0.50	Honduras (Br.)	\$ BH 0.20	Laos
C 2.30	Honduras	L 0.25	Lebanon
S 2.50	Hong Kong	HK \$ 0.70	Liberia
H 0.50	Hungary	11 d	Libya
trk 5.—	Iceland	Kr 5.—	Luxembourg
	India	Rs 0.80	Madagascar

Kg. 10—	Malawi	
50 lbs	Malaysia	M. \$ 0.40
60 lbs	Mali	PM 60—
11 d	Mexico	\$ 1.50
1 & 2 0.40	Morocco	DM —.85
80	Mozambique	—
F.C.F.A. 30—	Nepal	Mohur 1—
11 d	Netherlands	HL 0.50
Yen 50	Netherlands Antilles	
50 fl.		Cl. ent 0.35
BA 0.35	New Zealand	\$ c.
60 lbs	Nicaragua	C 85
Kip 60—	Niger	F.C.F.A. 30—
L 8—	Nigeria	11 d
50 Mills	Norway	nkr 0.80
1lr 8—	Pakistan	Rs 0.50
PM 30—	Panama	B. 0.15

Paraguay	J. 12	South	PT 8
Peru	3.50	Spain	PT 8
Philippines	P. Phil. 0.60	Tanzania	EA 0
Poland	Zl. 0.50	Thailand	B 3 0
Portugal	Rsc. 1	Trinidad and Tobago	
Romania	14.4		BW1 0
Rwanda	F. Rw. 12	Togo	F.C.F.T. 0
Rumania	Lei. 0.50	Tunisia	0
Saudi Arabia	RL 0.50	Tunisia	85
Senegal	Fr. 0.50	Uganda	BA 0
Switzerland	FS 0.50	Uganda	PT 5
Sierra Leone	F.C.F.R. 30	U.S.A.	P 20
St. Helena	Le. 0.10	USSR	Rbl. 0
St. Vincent	St. 80	Venezuela	Bbl. 0
South Africa	Rand. 0.10	Yugoslavia	Din. 1
South Korea	Won 35	Zambia	0
S. Viet Nam	V.N. \$ 15		
Spain	Pts 8		

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